THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

ALARM IN KANSAS.

Preparations for the Invasion.

GENERAL CURTIS APPEALS TO GOVERNOR CARNEY.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Reports of Price's Movements.

Our Western mail yesterday brought us Kansas papers to the 12th, from which we learn that the whole State is in a high condition of alarm from apprehensions of invasion by Price's Rebel army. The Governor has issued a proclamation concerning requests by General Curtis for the calling out of the militia. The proclamation is as follows:—

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, October 8, 1864.—The State is in peril. Price and his hosts have crossed the Missouri river and invaded Kansas. Kansas must be ready to meet them as a man should.

The necessity is great. The coast of that necessity the action and communications from Major-General Curtis to me will establish.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 8, 1864.—His Excellency, Governor Carney.—Sir: Rebels, Confederates or Price's Raid made a further advance westward, crossing the Missouri river, and are now at the railroad bridge on the Osage, about fifteen miles below Jefferson City. Large Federal forces about St. Louis and below tend to drive him towards Kansas. Other motives also will induce his desperate followers to seek spoils and vengeance in this State.

To prevent this, and join in efforts to expel these invaders from the country, I desire that you will call out the entire militia of the State, and that they be armed and equipped for a period of thirty days. Each man should be provided with one hundred rounds of ammunition for rifles, and a sufficiency for carrying provisions. No change of cloth or equipments is necessary. I want militia to come with their horses, armed, if rifles, as soon as possible. For this purpose, I desire you to confer with provisions and forage, be employed to furnish them forward.

I will be on hand in my department to provide provisions and public transportation, but hope every man will be as self-sustaining as possible, and ready to join in our operations, harassing and dangerous to our comrades in Missouri in the fighting that must follow. Rebel raiders should not desolate the fair fields of Kansas. It is necessary to secure the harvests and labor until we are secure from depredations, and farmers are not within the grasp of unscrupulous marauders and murderers.

Confidently believing, Governor, that your Excellency and all loyal citizens will concur with me in the propriety of this very important demand, and promising your hearty co-operation at every assistance, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding Department.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 8, 1864.—To Governor Carney:—The line is now cut this side of Seneca. This indicates a Rebel move by somebody west or south. Hurry up the militia.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 9, 1864.—To Governor Carney:—I request that you issue the call. Let the militia turn out. If not needed they will, of course, be discharged. They can only collect for service in case of need, and thus give an impetus to Price's career. In your prompt response to my request heretofore, I am sure we have saved the State from desolation. Let us do it now. The enemy is sure now to be this side of Fort Scott. There he must be met. Too, have horses ready to mount. Leavenworth militia to go to-day. You see they are moving steadily westward. Delay is ruinous. S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Kansas, rally! You will do so, as you have always promptly done when your soil has been invaded. You call, this time, with cause to you border so stronger, because you know we are still here to punish revenge upon you. Meet him on the border and strike, boldly strike as one man against him.

Let all business be suspended. The work to be done now is to protect the State against rapine and murder. When that is accomplished we must not let another dollar and do a loser's day.

Men of Kansas, rally! One blow, one earnest, united blow, will fell the invader and save you. Who is not ready to face the peril? Who will not defend his home and the State?

To arms, then! To arms and the tented field, until the Rebels be slain, be hurled and driven back.

Major-General Curtis has my confidence and the warm thanks of the brave men of Kansas, and issue his necessary orders.

THOMAS CARNEY, Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 13, 1864.—The despatches below have been received here to-day:—

ATCHISON, October 13, 10 A. M.—To Major-General Curtis:—Rebels are moving in three columns on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, 25 miles off, and will strike it to-day. This information is from a reliable person, who was taken prisoner by them yesterday and made his escape.

J. C. THOMPSON, Asst. Provost Marshal.

WINDSOR, October 13.—To Lieutenant-Colonel Birch:—The man was taken prisoner near Glasgow, by Rebels, with whom he had associated. The caution evident with which he was examined. The other two citizens, were of the same class he met from one North Missouri railroad. The citizens are to compose to-morrow, Kennedy, and the like, all under command of Brigadier-General Jo. Shelby, formerly of Gruber & Co., Leavenworth City, late cavalry information.

J. C. THOMPSON, Assistant Provost Marshal.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 19.

Personal.

Generals Wallace, Garfield, and Schenck are here. General Schenck was at the War Department this morning. General Wallace takes immediate charge of his department.

Soldiers coming Home to Vote.

The Assistant Secretary of War says that it is not yet decided whether New York and Pennsylvania soldiers will be sent home to vote in November. No favoritism will be shown to any State.

Army Contracts.

Among the proposals received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, for the week ending October 17, are the following:—

Tyler & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, propose to furnish coal for steamers delivered on vessels at Port Richmond, Pennsylvania, at $3 42 per ton. C. Coleman, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, offers to furnish from fifty to five hundred army wagons at $225 each.

Fortifying Shenandoah Valley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, of the Engineers, Chief of Staff to General Barnard, has been assigned to duty with Sheridan, to supervise the fortifications of the several Gaps, and the establishment of the fortified posts about Strasburg. Rebel raids through the Shenandoah valley into Maryland and Pennsylvania are ended.

Runaways Counted Out.

Provost Marshal-General Fry has startled sundry districts which supposed themselves out of the draft simply because their quota had been drafted, by deciding that runaway drafted men are not to be credited on the quota. No drafted man is credited unless he is actually mustered in.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—The nomination of Thomas Swann for Governor of Maryland, by the Union party, gives unqualified satisfaction. He is a brother of Dr. Swann, of Philadelphia, was the best Mayor Baltimore ever had, and the man who, as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, pushed it through to the Ohio river. A dozen of faceless monuments and grand reforms are erected to his memory in Baltimore. The entire ticket, including Dr. C. C. Cox, for Lieutenant-Governor, could not be beaten. Maryland may now claim the glory of being numbered with the free States, as the new Constitution has been ratified, forever wiping out the incubus of slavery.

The new instrument goes into operation next month. Officers high in rank, who arrived this morning in the Norfolk boat direct from Grant's and Butler's headquarters, inform me all is well with the army, in health and spirits, men, munitions, comforts, and hopes. The fall of Richmond very soon is considered absolutely certain.

There are no more Rebel guerillas or robbers in Maryland. Moseby has been obliged to skedaddle.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Flour is heavy, with a declining tendency: Ohio extra, $10 75; Howard Street superfine, $10 37½. Coffee steady; 500 bags Rio sold at 39c. Sugar steady, owing to the decline in gold. Whisky dull, and quotations nominal at $1 76, a decline of 2c.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Flour has advanced 10@15c.; sales of 10,000 barrels at $8 55@9 20 for State; $9 80@11 00 for Ohio; and $10 05@14 00 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 barrels at $42 00 for Mess. Lard dull at 20@22c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Cumberland preferred, 52½; Illinois Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 117¼; Reading, 120¾; Hudson River, 110¾; Canton Co., 53; Missouri 6s, 62; Erie, 97¾; One Year Certificates, 95; Ten-Forties, 94; Treasuries, 105; Coupon 6s, 1881, Registered, 105¼; Gold, 209¾.

THIRD EDITION

Latest War News.

LEE'S ARMY REINFORCED.

Hood's Movement an Electioneering Scheme.

GUERILLA RAIDS IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Sherman Pursuing the Rebels in Georgia.

PRICE MOVING INTO KANSAS.

THE MILITIA UNDER ARMS.

Interesting from Baltimore and Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR GENERALS.

Grant Preparing for Battle.

MORE ABOUT THE SALTVILLE BATTLE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 19.—The official Democratic majority in Adams county is 411, being a Democratic gain of 183. Fulton county, official—Democratic majority, 224; Democratic loss, 37.

The official vote of fifty-nine counties has been reliably tabled here, which a Democratic gain of 16,292, and Union gains of 2910, over the Gubernatorial vote of 1863. The excess of these gains, 13,393, deducted from the Union majority of 1863, viz., 15,325, leaves a Union majority of 1932, with the counties of Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming, and York yet to be heard from officially.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Heavy Cannonading on our Left.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The mail steamer *Webster*, from City Point, reports that early yesterday morning the Rebels opened a lively cannonade on the left of our line, which was actively returned by Fort Sedgwick and other batteries in the vicinity.

No particular damage was done on either side. The *Webster* brought up the bodies of Captain Williamson, of the Maryland Purnell Legion, Captain J. W. Kimball, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and Sergeant Hunt, 120th New York State Militia, recently killed in front of Petersburg. When Sergeant Hunt was killed his time was out, and he was to have been mustered out the following day.

Private intelligence from Richmond represents Lee as promising his soldiers a telling blow upon the Yankees speedily. They believe him to have some important movement in hand.

HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND TEXAS.

Arrival of the Steamer "Columbia."

NEW YORK, October 19.—By the arrival of the steamer *Columbia*, Havana dates to the 15th instant have been received.

The revolution in Venezuela, so far as the States of Aragua and Guarico are concerned, is at an end, the loyal citizens having driven the rebels out. The State of Guayamas still holds out, demanding to be recognized as an independent Power.

There is no news of interest from San Domingo.

The steamer *Florida* arrived at San Nazaire with 2,000,000 francs, 1,500,000 being for the French Government, the first fruits of the invasion of the Mexican Republic.

The yellow fever was prevailing at Galveston. Two blockade-runners got in there on the 1st instant. Colonel Ford is said to be still in great hopes of recapturing Brownsville.

The anxiety concerning the steamer *Roanoke* is increased. It is confidently asserted that she has been captured by her Rebel passengers.

Guerilla Depredations in Kentucky—The Explosion of the Steamer J. C. Irwin.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of this evening gives a report, which it deems reliable, that from ten to twelve hundred guerillas, under Hinds, have concentrated in the neighborhood of Brandenburg, Kentucky, and a portion of them had entered the town and robbed the citizens of large amounts of goods and other valuable property.

The same paper says the steamer *J. C. Irwin*, lying at Edgeville, at the tow head of the Cumberland river, exploded her boilers, making a wreck of the boat, and killing a large number of persons, including Captain J. D. Smith, John D. Elliott, and Mr. Harrison, the pilots; Mr. Graves, the mate; Mr. Ferguson, a passenger, and two deck hands. Five passengers and a soldier are missing.

The Rebel Invasion of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Glasgow, in Howard county, was captured on Saturday by a large Rebel force under General Clark. The place was held by six companies of the 43d Missouri (twelve months' men), under Colonel Harding, who fought bravely for five hours, but finally were overpowered by superior numbers and surrendered.

The enemy had four pieces of artillery. The steamer *Westward*, which was lying at the wharf, was sunk, and the City Hall and several other buildings were burned.

The town of Ridgely, in Platte county, was plundered by guerillas on Sunday night, and Smithville, in Clay county, was burned on Monday.

Thornton and Thrailkill, notorious guerillas, entered Platte county with a large force of Rebels on Friday, and business was suspended at St. Joseph and Kansas City. Leavenworth is being fortified.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamer *Continental*, from New Orleans on the 13th, arrived at this port to-day. She has on board the Rebel General Page and many other Rebel prisoners.

No papers have been received by the *Continental*.

Return of Gosline's Zouaves.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—A portion of Gosline's Zouaves left this city at 8 o'clock this morning for Philadelphia. The rest of the regiment had re-enlisted.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, October 19.—J. S. Sleeper has been nominated for Congress in the Third District by the Democracy.

THE NATIONAL ISSUE.

Appeal to Men Inclined to be Neutral—Letter from Prof. Mahan.

HON. Henry J. Raymond—Dear sir.—In riding down in a Broadway omnibus, yesterday, I found myself seated next to one of your most wealthy citizens, well known for the elegance of his tastes, his courteous bearing, sumptuous style of living, and his intelligence in public matters, both at home and abroad. In the course of a short and often interrupted conversation, he said to me that Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan being equally indifferent to him, from an equal want of confidence, on his part, in their fitness for the Presidency, he should abstain from voting; and that he knew many persons of his way of thinking, who would do the same.

Now, though no politician, no party man, never having raised my voice to give a vote, nor to influence the vote of others, nevertheless, the declaration of this gentleman, on his own part, and that of his acquaintances, thinking as he does, is to me incomprehensible, in a crisis like the one in which the country now finds itself. If ever there was a condition of things, in any land, to which the law of Solon—that pronounced the man who, in a sedition, stood aloof and took part with neither side, to be dishonored and disfranchised—was applicable, surely it is the one in which we find ourselves at present.

Try to think this question as we may, to dodge it, to get round it, we are still met with the alternative, war to the bitter end, for national integrity, lasting peace and the future prosperity and freedom of myriads of the human family; or, an armistice, then disunion, then a chronic state of war without, with anarchy within, then military despotism, a worse, if worse can be, than slavery of the white race and the general spread of that of the black.

That men, intelligent men, thinking men, who in their way intend well by their country, who have even given largely of their means to sustain the Government in the great struggle now going on, do not see this thing, is to me incomprehensible. Why, my dear sir, to my apprehension, no sunbeam was ever clearer. That any one, who knows as I do, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Bragg, Beauregard, and other officers of like stamp, in rebellion against their former sovereign, should believe that, whoever may be elected President, he can negotiate a peace with the South on any other terms than those of separation, and yielding to demands that must degrade the loyal States in the eyes of the rest of the nations of the world, and does not see this, is more than incomprehensible.

Who are these men? Are they low, shuffling, tricky party politicians, who are playing a miserable game for the spoils of party? No sir; no. They are Rebels, it is true; determined, desperate Rebels; but with all their sins, they are acting earnestly, in good faith, for the cause, however wrong; men of integrity in their way, high-toned, honorable gentlemen, of sterling individual purity.

Their past lives attest this of them. It is useless for men to deny it. It is narrated of Lieutenant-General Scott that, on some occasion, when Jefferson Davis was accused of dishonorable practice in his presence, he replied:—"Sir, Mr. Davis is a gentleman, a malicious gentleman, if you please, a malignant gentleman, but of the millions that may have passed through his hands, I do not believe that the least particle of their dust has stuck to his fingers."

No, these men are not playing a mere pecuniary game, nor a paltry partisan game. Theirs is the game of Lucifer—rule or ruin. No one ought to know this better than officers who have served with them. No one better than they ought to know that these men mean what they say, and that any attempt at diplomatic overtures, which are not based upon the acknowledgment of all that is claimed by the South, would be derided by these men, and will only subject those who make them to their contemptuous sneers.

What gentlemen who, like my friend in the omnibus, are for playing neutrality between those who are for war alone, and those who are for peace at any price, hope for, in the future I am at a loss to conjecture. Before the Rebellion we were a united, powerful nation, although with only an army of some fifteen thousand men, and a fleet of a few vessels. Peace with the South, and consequent disunion, would leave us impoverished in population and in wealth—even were the loyal States of the North, East, and West to cling together—with the necessity of maintaining an army of at least one hundred thousand men, and a large fleet, on a peace establishment, to curb the restless, encroaching spirit which has ever animated the South; even if these could prevent collision between us. But it is useless to enter upon this theme, the consequences of which all who are not wilfully blind, or for sheer party purposes have determined to coalesce with the South against the loyal States, cannot fail to see for themselves.

That any man not blinded by party passion or sheer selfishness, hopes that peace, at any price to the nation, will at least secure to him his possessions, does not see that Jefferson Davis and those who follow his lead in the inspiration of fiendiest a great empire, with slavery as a basis, to be governed by an oligarchy more exclusive and arrogant than that of England, inasmuch as they will seek to sustain themselves by military force alone, having staked their all in this Rebellion, and made up their minds to abide the issue, will not concede an iota that shall, in the least, mar these aspirations, can only be accounted for on the supposition of infatuation in some one idea; or of stolid indifference as to the result.

Peace! Who does not groan for peace? earnestly pray for peace? But who, that has studied this Rebellion, that has analyzed the causes that led to it, that knows the feelings that animate the controlling class in the South, that has personally known the leaders of the Rebel army, is so deluded as not to know that there can be no peace until the loyal States or the South can dictate it from some impregnable vantage ground.

Until that moment arrives, it must be war, war, war. To talk of armistices, to talk of cessation of hostilities, to talk of diplomacy as a step towards reunion, before that point has been reached, is to hold out worse than false hopes. It is to propose to the loyal States self-degradation, national and political suicide, come from whatever quarter it may.

The question has been often put to me by excellent loyal men:—But in seeking to obtain peace in your way, would you ruin the South? My answer is unhesitatingly Yes, if it is necessary there be to save the nation from dismemberment. But I am not even prepared to go this rein theory. Excellent loyal persons thought Kagland ruined when Charles I was brought to the scaffold; others when James II fled before William of Orange. All Europe thought France ruined when Louis XVI was guillotined, and all the nobles either shared the same fate, were murdered, or went into exile.

Many excellent persons in Maryland, and in that happy *dolce far niente* class in it and Virginia, so felicitously described in "Swallow Barn," by John P. Kennedy, whose lives are one long holiday, that live in so many of the Sleepy Hollow nooks that are sprinkled so plentifully along the shores of the Elizabeth, the Nansemond, the James, the York, the Potomac, and the two sides of the Chesapeake bay, look upon Virginia and Maryland as ruined. And as they view it, so they are.

But there lies the fair portion of earth called by these names; the soil teeming with fertility; the interior of it inexhaustible in its mineral riches; its rivers alive with luxuries, both of fish and fowl, that epicures purchase at any price; its climate unsurpassed by that of Greece in all that makes brilliant, versatile men; and now, with the burden, which their forefathers called a curse, partly lifted off, are they ruined? In ten years, how many of the names, even of these excellent persons, now groaning over this ruin theory, will be remembered?

In ten years from now, what a glorious tide of prosperity may not be sweeping over this everlasting heritage of a swiftly flitting race. I would ruin the South as I would ruin Ireland, by unloosing the grasp of the English oligarchs upon her throat; as I would ruin England, by forcing this self-same small, selfish fraction to do justice to the working classes, so long down-trodden. I would say to the few hundred thousand wealthy slave-owners, "Your reign is over;" and call upon the white non-slaveholding population to create for themselves and children those institutions which, in the free States, have raised the workingman to the intellectual and moral level that wealth once claimed as its exclusive domain.

Look at England; what is she now, and what might she not be now, as the Stuarts fell or rose? Look at France; what she was before her great revolution, what she is now, and what she might be now, had that great political flood not have swept away king, nobles, and feudal institutions. Had she not then risen up, in her unexpected might, striking, like a young untrained giant, wild blows on the foes that sought to dismember her, where might she not now have been?

No. I have no faith in any ruin theory but that of the necessary anarchy of dismemberment. That would be ruin. That would be woe. That would wring a wail from every patriot's breast, more heart-rending than the cry that arose from the enslaved Jews, as they cast back their last glance on Jerusalem at the Babylonish captivity.

Think of this, ye gentlemen who are for sitting with folded hands, and exclaiming with notable equability, whilst this momentous question is pending:—

"Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

Remember the declaration, that to whom much is given, of him shall much also be required.

Very truly yours, D. H. MAHAN.
WEST POINT, Friday, October 7, 1864.

News from the South.

LEE RECEIVING LARGE REINFORCEMENTS.

Devastation of the Shenandoah Valley.

LATE REBEL CAVALRY REVERSE

Large Reinforcements of Detailed Men Sent to Lee.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 14.

The United States, with the markets of the world open to them, employ 80,000 men in the business, while under the charge of the Nitre and Mining Bureau of the Confederacy, it employs but 10,000. These employes of the Nitre and Mining Bureau are composed of near 6000 negroes and 4000 whites. Its operations on the frontier, and often within the lines of the enemy, have compelled its officers to withhold facts that would have corrected misrepresentation and often prevented gross injustice. This bureau was called upon by us to revise its list of details and send all it could spare to the front.

We are advised that out of its conscript force of four thousand men over one thousand five hundred are, and for a month have been, doing service at the front. At Saltville they fought and won the commendation of their officers for good conduct. In Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, they have repeatedly responded to the call for troops, and have invariably done the service credit.

The locality where the principal operations of this bureau are most extensively carried on will not permit the employment of slaves, and every effort to procure free negroes has failed, notwithstanding repeated requisitions made for them. Our purpose was not to intimate even that this bureau was withholding men from the front improperly, but merely to impress upon its intelligent chief the necessity of the most careful scrutiny and rigid inspection to see if he, too, could not render additional service to the city to those invaluable and indispensable services he and his subordinates have rendered to the whole country. We are most gratified to be able to announce that fifteen hundred men have been sent to the front from the employes of this bureau, and the public will understand that the necessities of this service require that no greater drain should be made upon its employes.

The prompt response which all departments and bureaus are making to the call for men has already changed the aspect of affairs before Richmond. The activity, zeal, and energy of Major-General Kemper has already hurried to the front a strong reinforcement of men; and daily, almost hourly, the tide of defenders pressing to the front flows steadily by. The list of "indispensables" has been contracted throughout all the departments of the Government; and it is surprising to see how few men are absolutely necessary out of the army when the enemy are thundering at the city gates. The people, too, are alive to the occasion; they come forward with alacrity; and soon the country behind the army will be too hot for deserters, stragglers, and skulkers to hide from duty. The noble women of the country are the best police to send back men to the army. They will not permit straggling.

General Wickham's Farewell Address to His Brigade.

From the Richmond Whig, October 15.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* has been furnished with a copy of General Wickham's farewell address to his brigade, preparatory to taking his seat in Congress, which assembles next month:—

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY DIVISION, October 4, 1864.—Soldiers of my Brigade: Obligations which I cannot discharge by words rest upon me. Your commander imposes upon me duties which I can no longer with propriety neglect.

It is with sincere regret that I sever my connection with a command that has rendered such eminent service to the country and attained such enviable reputation. I shall watch your future career with as much interest as if I still commanded you, and shall look for a repetition of those deeds of valor and skill which have already rendered your name imperishable.

It diminishes the regret that I feel at leaving you to know that I go to aphere in which, familiar with your wants as I am, I may be able to advance the interests of the cavalry service, and procure legislation to which you are justly entitled.

In bidding you farewell, it is with the kindest wishes for your welfare, and the earnest hope that an honorable day of honorable peace will enable you to return to your families and reap those rewards and enjoy that rest which you have so well earned by your long service of your country.

WM. C. WICKHAM, Brigadier-General.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 15.

Passengers from the valley by last night's train report no news whatever from Sheridan. Every day, however, records some new development of his infernal actions.

The iron works of John T. Lewis, near Brown's Gap, were destroyed by Sheridan's troops, and D. S. Lewis, a son of the proprietor, and all persons connected with the works, were taken prisoners.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 15.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* gets some particulars of our recent so-called "reverse" in the valley:—

Lomax (excepting Imboden's Brigade) was on the main pike, and Rosser, commanding Fitz Lee's Division, was on the middle road, parallel with the pike, near the base of North Mountain. Each division was driven back, and each lost some artillery. Rosser's command fell back in good order. The enemy did not come further than Mount Jackson.

In the fight of Friday last, we learn that Rosser fought Custer's Brigade. He captured fifty-six prisoners, nine forges, three wagons, three ambulances, and killed and wounded an unusual proportion for a running fight.

The Yankees told the citizens in the valley that they would go back to Harper's Ferry, and thence send off the army of the valley, for warding one corps to Grant, one to Missouri, and another to Washington.

The Devastation of the Valley.

From the Richmond Whig, October 15.

Sheridan reports to Grant, that in moving down the valley to Woodstock he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of Grant himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution of part of the order to destroy everything in the valley that will sustain life. The fell work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war.

We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the other as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued.

If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here, or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to suburbs. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c. Let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them.

New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous. It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They choose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapons as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, we command the matter to the secret deliberations of the Congress about to meet.

Hood's Invasion to Affect the Result of the Election in November.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 14.

On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, which will be the 8th of that month, an election for President of the United States will take place. At present all the indications that usually precede such elections point to the election of Mr. Lincoln. The Pennsylvania elections, which took place on Tuesday last, the 11th of the month, have not yet been heard from. For twenty years as the October elections in Pennsylvania have gone so has the Presidential election. If the present state of public affairs has not entirely dismembered parties, we may in a day or so hear from that election, and be able to form an opinion as to the result in November.

Events must take place between now and the Presidential election which will greatly affect the result. Pennsylvania may have gone for the Republicans on last Tuesday by an overwhelming majority, and yet a disaster to the Federal armies in Georgia and Virginia would change the aspect of affairs in the United States so completely as to utterly defeat Lincoln.

The uncertainty which hangs over the fate of Sherman has not been permitted to be known to the people of the United States; the authorities at Washington keep from the public the fact that Sherman is shut up in Atlanta with an army between him and Chattanooga. They publish bulletins to show that Forrest has broken the telegraph and railroads, and prevent despatches from Atlanta from being received; they relieve the public anxiety by war gazettes from Stanton, the Thomas, and Morgan, and Rousseau have cornered Forrest and driven him off, that the telegraph would be repaired to Altoona that evening; that Sherman was believed about to inflict some terrible blow upon Hood.

All such stuff is mere whistling to keep their courage up; the Washington authorities are waiting for something to turn up that may help them out. Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman than those reported already in Richmond; should Sheridan be withdrawn from the valley by the necessities of Grant; should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House.

The Peace Movement in the South—Joint Resolutions of the Alabama Legislature.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 14.

Whereas, this General Assembly did, on the 29th of August, 1863, adopt the two resolutions following, to wit:—

1. *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, that the war now being waged against the people and property of the Confederate States, by the United States, is unprovoked and unjust, and is being conducted by evil counsels in utter disregard of the principles which should control and regulate civilized warfare; that our deliberate purpose now is to submit to whatever sacrifices and misfortune that our late reverses may be attributable to any want of courage or heroic self-sacrifice on the part of our brave armies, should not discourage nor people or soldiery doubt as to the final success; and that we hereby offer to the cause of indescribable and perpetual separation from the United States all the resources of the State of Alabama.

2. *Be it further Resolved*, That, in order to insure a speedy triumph of our cause, and the firm establishment and perpetuation of the paramount duty of every citizen in the Confederate States to sustain, invigorate and render effective our gallant armies to the full extent of his ability, by any extraordinary enlistments, by unreasonable service to the farmers or the soldiers of the soldiers, by filling up with the means of such families, and by upholding the credit and currency of the Confederate Government; and that to disheartening the people and the soldiers at a period like this, to encourage the hopes of secession and desertion, is treachery resolved to rise superior to the pressure of adverse circumstances, is to strike the most insidious, and yet the most fatal blow at the very life of the Confederacy.

Sending Deserters Through the Lines

From the Richmond Examiner, October 13.

Several hundred Yankee deserters who have been for some time held at Salisbury, N. C., were received in Richmond again yesterday for the purpose of being sent through the Rebel lines to their native States, under the recent order of the Government.

[It is very singular that the Rebels return our deserters through the lines to us.—ED.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 45. Noon, 57. One P. M., 57. Wind, N. N. W.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, etc., were sold at auction to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman:—

75 shares stock (common) Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, $25 per share.

1 Share Girard Mining Company.

Two shares Stock in the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike Company, $7 50 per share.

Dwelling, No. 219 Catharine street, lot 18 by 80 feet, clear, $4000.

The lot of ground and seven brick dwellings thereon, Sergeant street, Tenth Ward, 16 by 60 feet, clear, $ 935.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 718 Plover street, below Washington avenue, 14½ by 47 feet, clear, $ 560.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1029 Charlotte street, 16 feet 2 inches by 49 feet 4 inches, clear, $1650.

The 3-story brick residence, No. 910 Franklin street, and lot 22 by 114 feet, subject to $150 per annum ground rent, $4750.

Ground rent of $220 per annum, out of a lot with improvements, Crown street, between Race and Vine streets, Northern Liberties, $2400.

Store and dwelling, southwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets, 22½ feet by 100 feet, $7300.

A two story brick dwelling, shop, &c., northeast corner of Green and Noble streets, No. 822, 15 feet by 46 feet, clear, $3875.

A two-story brick dwelling and lot, No. 823 Noble street, 14 feet by 46 feet, clear, $4700.

A three-story brick dwelling, No. 1711 N. Eleventh street, 16 feet by 76 feet clear, $3450.

A three-story brick dwelling, No. 1301 N. Front street, above Jefferson, 20 by 48 feet; subject to $27 50 ground rent, $4000.

The three-story brick dwelling and office, Nos. 838 and 840 N. Fourth street, between Brown and Poplar streets, 40 by 120 feet to School street; subject to $25 ground rent, $7500.

The three-story brick dwelling and office, No. 1211 Sansom street, 16 feet by 68 feet, clear, $7000.

208 acres of Coal Lands, Broad Top Region, Bedford county, the estate of John McCamley, deceased, $375.

A tract of 10 acres and 74 perches of land, Hazel Top township, Bedford county, reserving the coal, the same estate, $100.

A tract of 9 acres and 117 perches and allowance, adjoining, belonging to the same estate, $250.

POLITICAL.—A large audience assembled last night at Concert Hall, to listen to the address of John Hibbard, Esq., of Delaware county, and Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., of this city. J. R. Fry, Esq., presided, and Mr. Birger entertained the audience with national songs.

Charles E. Lex, Esq., will speak at the same place this evening. It is only necessary to make this announcement to secure a crowded house. Mr. Lex's patriotism and ability being well known in this city.

Major Harry White held a levee last night, at the rooms of the Union Campaign Club. He addressed his soldier friends on his experience at the Hotel de Libby. Major White's confinement there was the cause of the non-organization of the State Senate for two months last winter.

A Lincoln and Johnson flag was thrown to the breeze last evening, at the corner of Hutchinson street and Girard avenue, amidst great enthusiasm.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, and General Lamott, of Delaware, will address the citizens of Camden this evening, at the Court House.

THE POLICE.—This morning the police returns were barren of all items of interest. There is quite a dearth in police news at the present time. The city, thanks to the police department, is quiet and orderly. The only cases of note reported this morning were the following:—

Matilda Johnson, colored, arrested at Twenty-second and Market streets for the larceny of clothing.

Ellen Williams and Eliza Walton, both colored, residing at Sixth and Bedford streets, were arrested upon a similar charge. After having obtained the plunder, one of the thieves robbed the other of her share. The dissatisfied party complained too loud, the police heard of the theft, and both were arrested.

Michael Primler was arraigned this morning before Alderman Toland, charged with passing counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency. He had passed several, and had about twenty in his possession when arrested. He was committed in default of $1000 bail.

Numerous assault and battery cases of no public interest whatever were also reported.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A ROW.—This morning the man named Williams, who was stabbed on Saturday evening last, during a row at a lager beer saloon, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Christian streets, died. A fight occurred among a party of those congregated in the saloon, during which Williams was stabbed. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 1511 Bedford street, where he lingered until this morning. The Coroner was notified to investigate the matter.

It seems that the saloon is kept by an Italian, and is a resort for that class of people. Last Saturday night two of the Italians got into a row, when a third one interfered, and attempted to make peace. The latter finally became exasperated and secured a gun and threatened to shoot. One of the Italians drew a knife and made a thrust at the third party, who jumped aside, and the weapon was thrust into the stomach of Williams. The deceased was a car-driver, and was a quiet and inoffensive man.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Last evening, 359 wounded soldiers arrived in a train from Baltimore. They were properly cared for by Dr. Kenderdine, the Medical Director of Transportation, and are to be removed to the Chesnut Hill Hospital. The only Pennsylvanians in the lot were W. J. Burns, Co. K, 14th Cavalry; David Campbell, K, 139th Regiment, and Fred. Staley, K, 137th Regiment.

ALDERMEN'S FINES.—Aldermen Plankinton, Cloude, Welding, and Pancoast are the only magistrates who have complied with the law requiring them to hand over to the City Treasurer, monthly, the amount of fines and penalties received by them.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.—We are pleased to learn that the City Troop, and Companies A and I of the Gray Reserve Regiment, will form a part of the funeral escort of the late Major-General Birney on Friday next.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.—A soldier named Resnick Getting hung himself in the guard-house yesterday, where he was confined on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

CITY TAXES.—The sum of $13,155 21 was received last week from taxes. This is very small. After November a penalty of three per cent. will be added to all unpaid bills.

ARM BROKEN.—James Hagan, a lad, was admitted into the hospital yesterday with a fractured arm, caused by a fall.

THE SOLDIERS.—The returns of the soldiers' vote are coming in slowly at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and upon being counted show increased Union majorities. Up to this morning the vote, as counted, showed 730 Union and 183 Democratic. The returns thus far received insure the election of M. Russell Thayer, member of Congress from the Fifth District, without doubt. The home vote stands as follows:—

	Thayer.	Ross.
Bucks county	5,945	6,938
Twenty-second Ward	2,087	1,131
Twenty-third Ward	1,774	1,341
Twenty-fifth Ward	806	1,218
Total	10,612	10,550
		10,612

Ross' majority on home vote 38

The soldiers' vote, as counted up to this morning, shows 113 for Thayer, and 17 for Ross. This gives Mr. Thayer, thus far, a majority of 58, which will be largely increased when all the votes are counted. About 100 packages of soldiers' votes are yet to be counted. The work is being performed by Mr. Thomas B. Reeves, of the Prothonotary's office, to whom this arduous task has been assigned.

FOR EVERY HOME Wheeler & Wilson's Highest premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the simplest, cheapest, and best. They are lighter and easier to operate, simpler to learn, quieter in action, and less liable to get out of order than any other Sewing Machine. They use

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Three Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we strongly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

MAJOR-GEN. DAVID BELL BIRNEY.

When the news spread through our city this morning, announcing the death of General Birney, it caused universal sorrow, and cast a gloom over the entire community. It is but a few days since we recorded in our columns his return home from the army, on account of serious illness contracted in camp. At the time it was not considered dangerous, and no one anticipated a fatal termination. But since the hour he arrived in Philadelphia he gradually became weaker and sank away, until last night, when his noble spirit took its flight, and his martia form grew cold in death.

General Birney was a Southerner by birth, having been born in Alabama. His father was the celebrated James G. Birney, a man noted for his love of liberty and those principles of freedom in defense of which his gallant son has now laid down his life.

When the tocsin of war was sounded throughout the nation, General Birney left a prosperous business and gave himself to the cause of his country. Having long been connected with our citizen soldiery, he was promptly chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the three months' campaign. Returning, he reorganized the regiment and went to the field as its commander. Here he won the warmest praises of his superior officers, and being strongly recommended, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in August, 1861. As commander of a brigade, and often times of a division, he distinguished himself in almost every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac; and the President, appreciating his gallantry and great services, in May, 1863, sent him the commission of a Major-General. The public remember well how nobly and bravely General Birney bore himself in the terrible battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg. His last meeting with the enemy was on the south bank of the James early in this month, when he defeated the Rebels, and sent them flying into Richmond before the impetuous advance of the 10th Corps, of which he but a short time previous had been appointed commander.

General Birney's death will be heavily felt in the army, where he was a great favorite with both officers and men. No nobler spirit has led our heroic legions to battle in this war for the Union than David Bell Birney. There will be many an eye suffused with tears among his brave veterans when the sad word reaches them, "Birney is dead!"

Our sympathies, and those of our people, are with them and with his bereaved family and friends. The nation has lost in him one of its most illustrious sons, and Freedom one of her most trusty champions.

THE EFFECT.

The reduced majorities of the State election are producing a wholesome result in favor of the Union cause. Instead of creating a feeling of despondency, as was expected by the enemies and feared by the friends of the Government, they have roused the heart of the loyal masses to new and greater exertions. The defeat of Bull Run was the precursor of a grander uprising than followed the attack on Sumter; and the inglorious failure of McClellan in the seven days' fights only piled fuel on the altar-fires of loyalty and patriotism. It is, therefore, no idle prophesy to predict that the coming election will be carried for Lincoln and Johnson with a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

In the recent election, thousands voted the Democratic ticket although their hopes and sympathies were all in favor of the success of the Union candidates. They thought that the holy cause of freedom and national unity was secure beyond all peradventure. They were too timid to take the bold step of breaking the party ties of a lifetime, and they, therefore, either did not vote at all or voted as they always had done.

These men now see that there is no other true and honest course than to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. The close vote of the State election brings them face to face with the fact that there is no longer a choice with safety to the national honor. They feel that the ark of Democratic institutions is in danger, and that they must put forth their hands to save it. Secret hopes and silent prayers are no longer of avail. He that is not with the Government is against it, and against it not only, but against the great cause of humanity and civilization and political freedom, which has struggled in triumph against superstition and priestcraft and the tyranny of thrones through all the long centuries down to the present hour.

A BURIAL OF HATCHETS

We are glad to be able to assure the loyal masses of our State and elsewhere, that Pennsylvania is being thoroughly organized for the coming election. The closeness of the vote on the 11th has shown the necessity of shaking off the apathy which frequent successes had inspired.

General Cameron, Governor Curtin, Alexander McClure, and Wayne McVeigh are now in the city, with a view of taking counsel together for the success of the great cause that is so close to the heart of every true patriot. The Union League has been instrumental in bringing into thorough and hearty co-operation every leader and captain in every quarter of the State. Those who were lukewarm have been warmed into zeal.

Old differences and dissensions, wherever they have existed, have been swept away like cinders from the molten fusion, whose glowing radiance promises to illumine our old Commonwealth to the grandest victory ever achieved. Henceforth, friends of the Union, the battle-cry is, "Close up your ranks and forward to victory!"

—It is said that the greatest concert feat on record is when the foreman of a Boston fire engine played on eighty piano fortes at one time, with one hand (1½ inch nozzle), at the burning of Hallett's manufactory. He beats Gottschalk.

KING COTTON AND THE REBELLION.

How wonderful, how very wonderful, are the ways of Providence! All the seemingly evil accidents of life have their compensations. There is not an event that to human eyes appears to be unfavorable or calamitous, which, if rightly understood, or perceived in all its immediate and remote bearings and consequences, would not be pronounced, even by our finite wisdom, a blessing instead of a curse. When God denounced against our first parents the penalty of labor for their transgression of His law, He conferred a benefaction in the guise of an affliction. But for the necessity of earning our "bread by the sweat of our brows," the earth would never have been redeemed from its wilderness condition, nor the inventive and mechanical faculties of mankind been brought into exercise.

Before the Rebellion began, the Southern States produced a staple which formed the principal item in the list of our exports, and was a source of immense revenue and wealth, not only to the producers, but to the nation. This was so to such an extent that "Cotton" was said to be "King;" and the influence which it exerted in the commercial and financial economy of the country was so great, that the people of the South supposed they could prefer any political pretensions, however extravagant and unreasonable, without being questioned or resisted.

But cotton has been dethroned. It pressed its claims too far, and those claims were properly denied and resisted. The people of the North were never unmindful of the pecuniary value to the nation of the cotton culture. They fully recognized its whole importance as a source of national revenue and of national commerce. But when the producers of cotton undertook to place that single element of national prosperity above the law of the nation—when they presumed on the confessedly great share which the cotton trade had in the general industry, traffic, and prosperity of the country, to the extent of dictating the policy of the Government in all domestic and foreign affairs, the people of the North refused to longer suffer such domination.

The consequence is before us to-day. Southern cotton-planters thought they could rule the whole country because they raised that most valuable staple. In order to raise it, they held slaves. Slavery was obviously a condition of Southern wealth and power; and the Southern slave-owners, presuming on the necessity of the cotton crop to the general comfort and aggrandizement of the nation, undertook to control the general policy and administration of the Republic. Failing in that, they claimed the right to withdraw from a political partnership which they could no longer direct and manage to suit themselves, and they forthwith commenced a rebellion against the National Government, which has lasted nearly four years, and has cost the country an enormous amount of expense, both in blood and treasure. The result will be a complete overthrow of the Rebellion and the reduction of "King Cotton" to the subordination it should always have owed and paid to the peace, unity, and happiness of the whole country.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Capture of Ship's Gap by General Sherman—Hood's Force 30,000 Men.

Washington, October 18, 9 P. M.—Major-General John A. Dix, New York:—The subjoined despatches have reached the Department this afternoon:—

Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 4 P. M.—The following despatch has been received from General Sherman:—

Ship's Gap, October 16, 5 P. M.—We took Ship's Gap to-day, capturing a part of the 24th North Carolina Regiment. Two corps are represented at Lafayette, and one went south from Villanow Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass, to delay the trains, but to-morrow I can move in any direction.

W. T. Sherman, Major-General.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force at thirty thousand. The strength of his cavalry is not known. No additional news from the Tennessee river, except that Roddy's force moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

George H. Thomas, Major-General.

Chattanooga, October 17, 10 P. M.—The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at daylight this morning.

J. M. Schofield, Major-General.

The country north and northwest of Lafayette is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army, vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by rough hills, and destitute of food for man or beast, until you reach the Coosa river, a distance equal to three days' forced marches.

C. A. Dana, Acting Secretary of War.

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

—The *World* says of Judge Holt's exposure of the Order of Sons of Liberty:—

"We ask no better Democratic campaign document than this cock-and-bull story of Holt; for no fair-minded man can read it without being moved to indignation against the officials who would dare give it currency."

—Very well; then why don't you print it?

—"If a traitor strikes down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" has become unto us a law of war and a law of honor. Says the Lord Dundreary of Democratic politics, "Exhwast all the reswources of statesmanship to persuwade the individual to lift the American flag up again. But don't shoot!"

—"An armistice, eh?" said an officer with two crutches and one leg. "Certainly, I go for an armistice—*after* Richmond, and Petersburg, and Charleston have fallen, *after* Mobile and Wilmington are ours, *after* the last armed Rebel has keeled up in the last Rebel ditch. Oh, I love armistices; but I want them to come from the Rebel side, and not from our side."

—A she Copperhead near Sing-Sing went to the green-house of a Unionist to purchase a wreath for a plaster bust of McClellan (not modeled by the people—their's won't be done till November). "What kind will be most appropriate?" said she. "Wreaths for the dead are usually made of immortelles, madam." That woman stayed not upon the order of her going. She went.

—California went Union in 1863 by a majority of 19,936. A letter from Senator Conness upon the prospect in his State says:—"I have no fears for the result in California. The value of peace and Union is too well known to the patriotic hearts of our people for them to falter now. The people are too courageous to take a backward step. The name of California stands too high; she cannot afford to lower her crest, to let the ensign down."

—A letter from Senator Conness, published in California papers, puts an end to the calumny that this ill successor of the noble Broderick was going to vote for McClellan. He says:—

"It is not necessary for me to state now that I feel the deepest interest in the approaching contest. With some opportunities for forming a correct judgment, I declare it to be my conviction and belief that the issue of a united or divided country, with all the blessings of the one and all the horrors of the other, are involved. I believe that the election of Mr. Lincoln will secure the former, and that the election of George B. McClellan will result in the latter: Union, Freedom, Liberty, and National Glory on the one hand; Disunion, continued War, Slavery, and Wretchedness make the dreadful abyss of the other."

—Grover's Opera Company is doing pretty well in Boston. Mozart, represented by his *Don Juan* and *Zauberflote*, is the reigning composer this week, while the German singers, Habelman, Formes, and Frederici, appear to give much satisfaction to the Bostonians.

—An old woman, who lived in Lievikgee, Poland, in a state of great poverty, was found to have left about 2,000,000 guilders in buried gold, silver, and paper money.

—The trotting horse Royal George, when dead, was found to have had for a long time before his death only two thirds of a lung to do all his trotting with. His time was 2:24.

REVIEW OF THE OIL TRADE.

The Oil City *Register* says:—For the previous two weeks the oil business has been dull. The rapid decline in the price of gold, and of most stocks, occasioned this. Buyers do not care about operating extensively until there is a more settled state of the financial market, and are only buying to fill necessary orders. The prices here, which declined a week since, have stiffened up within the past few days. Considerable transactions have taken place, with a better feeling in the market, and a slight advance in the prices. The stock of crude petroleum is represented as light in all the Eastern cities, and is extremely so here, at the place of production.

There has been a falling off of the daily production during the past two weeks, which is estimated by some at one thousand barrels per day. Prices at the wells, $6·50@7. The river is now in good boating order; but oil freights are scarce. With the season for consumption and foreign shipment just at hand, it is not reasonable to suppose that prices will long continue at the present figures. The river having been in excellent order, most of the boats have made two and some of them three trips. The oil market closes quiet. Freights to Pittsburg 75 cents per barrel. Price of barrels, for prime new, $3. The roads up the creek are about impassable, and the amount of teaming done is light. The creek is in excellent order. Latest Eastern advices quote the oil market dull and prices nominal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Birney and the Army Correspondents.—None in the Army of the Potomac will more deeply deplore the death of Major-General David B. Birney than the army correspondents of the various newspapers of the North. A reporter of The Evening Telegraph, until lately an army correspondent, was intimately acquainted with this gallant soldier and gentleman, and can bear testimony to the uniform courtesy extended by him to correspondents. Approach General Birney when you would, in the heat of battle, or after the contest had ended, when great physical and mental prostration succeeded, this officer was always willing and anxious to serve the reporters in the discharge of their duties to the people at home.

"They" (the people), once said the General, in a conversation with us, "have a *right* to know the fate of their brave sons at the earliest possible moment. A list of the dead, wounded, and those taken prisoners should be transmitted to them as soon as the smoke of battle has cleared away; and every correspondent shall, on all occasions, receive from me whatever aid I can afford him in this respect."

At a time, too, when army correspondents had neither "local habitation or name," General Birney extended to them both food and shelter, purchased out of his own funds, and treated them with that respect which he considered the profession merited. A professional man himself in early years, he well knew the obstacles which acted as a barrier to the advancement of worth and ability. Army correspondents, he knew, were in many cases, so far as daily food was concerned, dependents, because the regulations would not permit them to draw rations or purchase them from officers.

So, whenever their wants could be supplied, he always took occasion to advise them of it. This act was prompted by no selfish motive. General Birney always wished that simple *justice* might be done him, and the undeserved praise of the press was always repulsive to him. He was well aware that the gallantry of a brigade, division, or corps necessarily reflected all possible honor upon the officers in command of them, and with this he was content.

In the field, as alike in the social circle, there is great mourning for the death of this brave, skilful, and intrepid officer; but particularly by the army correspondents will the name of Major-General D. B. Birney be ever faithfully revered.

Casualties in the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops.—Below we give an official list of the casualties in the 8th U. S. Colored Troops during a reconnoissance on the Darbytown road, on the 14th instant. The 8th Regiment was organized by the Supervisory Committee of this city, and has done good service in Florida, South Carolina, and Virginia. It is composed largely of Philadelphians, and is commanded by Major Geo. Wagner, of this city, who is a brave and efficient officer. During the recent reconnoissance the regiment acted as skirmishers for the division, fighting the Rebels from daybreak until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, losing heavily, particularly in officers.

KILLED.

Frank Miller,	Corp Thomas Ruffins,
Corp Nathaniel Lewis,	Miles Bass.

WOUNDED.

Capt A G Dickey,	Corp John Dehart,
Capt E Lewis,	Corp John Lee,
Lieut Seth Lewis,	Corp Wm Nesbit
Capt E A Pratt,	Corp P Perkins,
Sgt Alfred Moreton,	J Hudson,
Sgt John Durlin,	William Remrose,
Corp Wm S ration	David White,
Richard Adkins,	Sgt John Headley,
James N Ebert,	William Reynolds
Wm Green	John Hawkins,
John Perkins,	John Smith,
Dennis Phillips,	Alfred Appleberry,
William Sirdan,	John Fields,
John N Watson,	Charles Henderson,
Sgt Daniel Clarke	William Polk.

Recruiting.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 35 men. These were credited as follows:—First Ward, 6; Seventh Ward, 14; Ninth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 13; Twenty-third Ward, 1.

Since the 15th instant 113 men have been mustered in and credited to the city.

Flags at Half-Mast.—This morning flags in various parts of the city were displayed at half-mast, in consequence of the death of Major-General Birney. Many of the flags were draped with mourning.

Colored Meeting at Sansom Street Hall.—A large meeting of our colored population was held last night at Sansom Street Hall. Addresses were made by a Major Green and Mr. Bower, and were listened to with attention and enthusiasm.

New Fire Engine.—The Shiffler Hose Company are about procuring a first-class steam fire engine.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. EROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

MERRIMAN—WOOD.—On the morning of the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. H. Merriman, of Philadelphia, to Clara, daughter of the Hon. John Wood, of Conshohocken. No cards.

QUICKE—SINTURN.—On Tuesday, October 4th, in the Chapel of Auckland Castle, England, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, the Rev. Charles Pennell Quicke, M.A., of Ashbrittle, in the County of Somerset, to Anna Mary, daughter of Robert B. Sinturn, of this city.

Starr—Terry.—On the 18th instant, at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. Winston Smith, D. D., Mr. Chas. W. Starr to Miss Emma R. Terry, both of Woodbury, N. J. No cards.

Wheeler—Took.—On the 18th instant, at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rev. C. D. Cooper, Mr. W. M. S. Wheeler, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elmira A., youngest daughter of John Took, Sr., of Chester Valley, Pa. No cards.

Died.

Birney.—On the 18th instant, at his residence in this city, David Bell Birney, Major-General United States Volunteers, aged 39 years.

His friends, and those of the family, officers and soldiers on duty or on leave, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, October 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 1920 Race street.

Brinsmade.—At Beloit, Wis., on Tuesday, October 11th, Amelia, wife of Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D.

Gebhard.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. Lydia Gebhard, wife of Adam Gebhard, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. E. Foster, No. 413 Washington avenue.

ARMORY COMPANY A, GRAY RESERVES, No. 810 MARKET Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1864.
A Special Meeting of the Corps will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.
By order of JAMES D. REYBER, Captain Commanding.
Amos Laughlin, First Sergeant. 1*

CARD.
I WILL OFFER MY
ENTIRE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS
AT FORTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST
OF IMPORTATION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRIL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' O d Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—
The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets.

ELECTRICITY.
LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!
All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—
A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.
DISEASES OF FEMALES.
Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.
No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.
Mrs. Bolles, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.
Consultation free.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.
W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.
Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-20t

Pianos! Pianos!
STECK & CO'S PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GODEY, AND LADY'S FRIEND,
READY FOR NOVEMBER,
PITCHER'S,
10-18-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
30 CTS.!! HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.
PITCHER'S,
10-18-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-30p

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-20-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Elève de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Family apparatus for pressing pants from one to five inches. No. 735 RACE Street, Branch No. 200 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS GRAHAM, Administrator of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased, will meet the parties in interest at the Wetherill House, on FRIDAY, November 4, 1864, at 4 P. M. [10-17-mwfs4] DAVID W. SELLERS, Auditor.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Watterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
mh13-tf Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

LATEST NOVELTY.
"CONTINENTAL HAT,"
FOR
LADIES AND MISSES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.
WOOD & CARY.

AMUSEMENTS.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
Under the Management of the NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK
and other prominent Artists are engaged, under the direction of
Mr. ADOLPH BERGFELD,
Musical Director.
TICKETS $1, including a valuable Gift from $1 to $200, can be had at the depot, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
10-17-3t* J. THEIN, Actuary.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LESSEES AND GROVER & WILLIAMS, SINS, Lessees and Managers.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 19, 1864,
The performance will commence with
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.
Jack Spring.....Mr. Wm. Warren
Fancy Harcourt.....Mr. Joslin Orton
Miss Brown.....Miss Emily Westbyer
To conclude with the amusing Burlesque of SEEING WARREN.
Saturday Afternoon, EIGHTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly!
THIRD WEEK OF VESTVALI.
THIRD WEEK OF BEL DEMONIO.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
BEL DEMONIO.
With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.
ANGELO.....VESTVALI
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
Box office open from 10 to 3.
VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO,
EVERY NIGHT.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LARGE HALL.
Last week of the charming and patriotic Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the FEMALE UNION SPY AND SCOUT, who has nightly appeared to large and fashionable audiences, all of whom pronounce her the heroine of the present day. She will recite her thrilling escapes from the Rebels, with anecdotes of prominent Rebel Officers. The Grand Stereopticon nightly.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock, at Matinee prices—25 cents to all parts of Hall. Children, 15 cents. Evening, commence at 8. Secure seats during the day. 10-18 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FALL Trotting Meeting, FRIDAY Next, 21st instant, at 2 P. M. Purse $300, mile heats in 3 to harness.
John L. Rose (of New York) enters N. Y. b. h. "Shark," by "Hambletonian."
Samuel McLaughlin (of New York) enters Kentucky b. m. "Lady Thorn," by "Membrino Chief."
TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 2 P. M. Purse $500. Mile heats in 3 to harness.
Entries are the same horses as the foregoing Tuesday's races.
The privilege of annual subscribers (that of being accompanied by a male adult friend without pay) will be suspended, and members are respectfully requested to waive this same privilege.
Disorderly or improper persons will be summarily removed from the premises.
"SHARK" and "LADY THORN" class among the fastest horses in the country.
Binfield's full Band will perform each day.
Ladies will not be admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen.
Admission, for either Ladies or Gentlemen, $1.
To prevent inconvenience of admission, both of the main gates will be opened for admission. 1t

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.
The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

MICHAEL JACOBS,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,
GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10-18

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Subscriptions will be Received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

NOTICE.—PERSONS SUFFERING FROM Private Diseases, and wishing to be cured in a short time and at small expense, call at Drug and Chemical Store, FIFTH and CARPENTER Streets. 10-18-2t*

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, GARRINGTON & CO.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE,
REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE,
REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE,
FOR THE MILLION,
FOR THE MILLION,
FOR THE MILLION,
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
AND MILLIONS FOR PURCHASERS.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

FOR SALE.—$5,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE, all to be sold in a monthly catalogue just out, exceeding in importance to purchasers anything of the like ever published in this city, no matter by whom. Said catalogue contains a vast amount of first-class city property—elegant Mansions, Building Lots, &c. Also on my register, a great number of first-class Farms, at prices varying from $10,000 to $25,000. No person desirous of purchasing Real Estate should fail to call on me first. Call for catalogue or send your address.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 134 N. SIXTH Street.
Office hours from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS three-story double Mansion on Chesnut street. Lot 60 feet front by 175 feet deep to a street. Elegant garden, &c. Price $40,000.
Neat large side-yard Dwelling, on Seventh street, above Diamond-wood street. Price $12,500.
Two neat side-yard Dwellings, on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 100. Price $6500.
Four elegant new four-story side-yard Dwellings, on Broad street, south of Oxford. Lots 24 by 200 feet deep. Price $12,000 each.
Two neat new four-story Dwellings, on Broad street, south of Oxford. Lots 20 by 200 feet to a street. Price $10,000 each.
Neat Dwelling, No. 715 Brown street. Price $6200.
Neat well built Dwelling, No. 815 N. Tenth street. Lot 17 by 120 feet deep to a street. Price $6700.
Very eligibly located Store and Dwelling, No. 154 N. Sixth street. Lot near 100 feet deep to a street.
Three elegant side-yard Dwellings, on Marshall street, above Thompson. Lots 24 by 70 feet. Price $6800 each. Possession soon.
Excellent Business Stand, N. E. corner of Sixth and Buttonwood streets. Large Store and Dwelling. Lot 20 by 90 feet. Price $9500; only $3000 wanted.
Besides near two thousand other properties, all to be found in my extensive cabinet, out and on my register.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 134 N. SIXTH Street.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. S

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Tribune.

We rather guess that we have got out of the woods as to the Pennsylvania home vote. The World began by claiming about 50,000 majority; five days ago the Democratic State Committee officially announced that they had from 7000 to 10,000, and professed a doubt whether the soldiers would increase or diminish it. We have bestowed some attention upon the mass of figures furnished by telegraph and our exchanges, and finally conclude that the Democrats have a majority on the home vote (according to returns said to be official except in four counties) of 751.

There may be a little variation one way or the other, but we are willing to extend the much-needed consolation—if such it is—that the Union majority of Pennsylvania this year will probably not be equal to that for Governor Curtin last year; in fact, that in consequence of difficulty in communicating with distant posts, the army vote will be much less than it will be in November, so that if we get 8000 majority in the State now we shall be satisfied.

Now that we have ciphered out something to please the stupid *World*, will it please copy our figures and let its readers see the real facts. Let them see that the Union vote falls off this year most in our strongholds; for instance, in Allegheny, 1625; in Lancaster, 2137; in Erie, 852; in Dauphin, 885; in Tioga, about 800; in Bradford, 1400, and so on, and then they can judge how likely this is to be the case in November. Let them, furthermore, see that what the *World* has held up as "Democratic gains" are no gains at all; that in thirty-two counties the Democratic vote this year is 7719 *less* than the vote for Woodward last year.

We admit that the Union loss is greater, but a falling off on our side is not a Democratic gain, by any means. Their vote this year will be twelve thousand less than it was in 1863, and that, too, when they made their best canvass in order to get the prestige of carrying the Keystone State, for "as goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the Union in November," is held to be a certainty. So be it. Pennsylvania, in October, 1864, gives a Union majority of nearly ten thousand, as will be amply proved by the official canvass of their votes.

THE BRITISH APPEAL FOR PEACE—MORE IMPERTINENCE.

From the Times.

Governor Seymour is made the recipient of a memorial, published in part by us yesterday, from some three hundred Englishmen and Irishmen, pronouncing our war against the Southern States a wrong, a failure, and a ruin to our republican institutions, and asking its immediate discontinuance. This memorial is headed, and was circulated by Henry de Houghton, Baronet. That is appropriate enough, for it speaks for British class interests. It is committed to Horatio Seymour. That, too, is appropriate enough, for it speaks to American faction and sedition. But though the authorship and the trusteeship are apt, the memorial itself is not so. It is a piece of supplicative impertinence.

The American people understand their own concerns. They want no foreign teaching. They can also manage their own concerns. They want no foreign advice. Their assurance is that this is a war for self-preservation. Their determination is that it shall be fought through until every hair's breadth of the republic is secure. That assurance and that determination are as much beyond the influence of the Old World as the sun in the heavens.

The English people—or, at least, the dominant classes of the English people—have chosen to take sides against our Government and for the Rebellion. In the beginning of the war, this was regarded with great regret by Americans, for they had no other than good feeling towards England. Honest and earnest efforts were made to change the English spirit. They failed. Our people realized the failure, accepted it, and resigned themselves to it. Since that time they have been wholly indifferent to British sentiment. So far as respects the positive complicity of the British Government and people with the actual prosecution of the war against us, on the high seas, they have deferred the reckoning till they can give it their special attention.

So far as respects the misrepresentation and contumely ceaselessly emitted against us by the presses most patronized in England, we care not. It is impotent. These gentry may befool themselves as they like, and rave as they please within their own little limits. Our only demand is that they shall take it out by themselves. Let them keep their distance. Our people want none of their memorials. We mean our loyal people—these millions who are governing, and who will continue to govern this nation. In their name we say to these intermeddlers, Back to your place.

Was there ever such impudence? We are told that "the Southern people are only following the precepts and example of your fathers and theirs." This hellish Rebellion, conceived without the faintest semblance of a just cause, planned only for the behoof of human slavery, is styled the counterpart of that revolution of 1776, which was provoked, as all the world agrees, by the most intolerable wrongs, and which from the beginning consecrated itself to the establishment of a Government founded on the eternal principles of justice and liberty. These people have the audacity to invoke the Declaration of Independence.

The declaration sets forth that governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; it recognizes the right of revolution only "whenever government becomes destructive of those ends;" and almost the entire compass of it is devoted to a specification of "a long train of abuses and usurpations," against which all petition and remonstrance had been unavailing, and from which there was no escape but in breaking all connection with the British Crown. These Southern Rebels have had no grievance nor made an attempt to set forth any to the world; and so far from justifying their revolution on the ground that the Federal Government was destructive of liberty, they have, in the plainest terms, avowed that their object was to erect a Government, the corner-stone of which should be human slavery. The comparison of this Rebellion to the Revolution is the foulest indignity to the memory of our fathers.

The memorial asserts that "the war has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and your inestimable right of *habeas corpus*." From Maine to Kansas, Copperhead stump orators are belching forth ranker abuse of the President than was ever before heard of in our political history, and we are told we have no freedom of speech. Copperhead newspapers are strewing the land as thick as the leaves of autumn with libels and provocations, and we are told we have a free press no longer. One man in a million is refused the *habeas corpus*, on account of some flagrant act of hostility, and we are told that the writ has perished—told so by people who belong to a Government which has suspended that writ a dozen times during this century, and which did so for all Ireland only fifteen years ago, with the unanimous vote of Parliament, on the occasion of a rebellion that was but a mosquito bite in comparison with the one now striking at our vitals. This is sheer insolence.

We are told that we may "find out, when too late, that the pillars upon which rests your republican form of government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins." This is the most insulting of all. It is arrogance in the shape of pity, impudence in the garb of hypocrisy. What do these people care about our "republican form of government," except to hate it, and to do their utmost, as they have been for the last three years, to stab it under its fifth rib?

The memorialists are also exercised because we "have never been permitted as yet an opportunity of consulting in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the test issues growing out of it." Let them possess their souls in patience for three weeks, and they will be relieved. We intend, on the 8th day of November, to make known our "opinions and wishes about the war," in terms that cannot be misunderstood, even by the most perverse race of men on the face of the earth. Though it is said that there is a stupidity that baffles even the gods, there will be lightning next month that will strike some sense at least into the brains of those islanders. Let them squat in their fog, and bide their time.

FOLLOW THEM UP.

From the Tribune.

The most glaring fault of our generals in the earlier half of the war was their manifest indisposition to hurt the enemy. If they could move him back a little, they were content, and betook to writing roseate bulletins, instead of following up their successes and turning them to the greatest possible account. This, according to Major Key, was "not the game."

Unionists of every State! you see how strongly the tide runs our way; improve it! Push on the columns everywhere; arouse the slaggard, quicken the laggard, and resolve that our last vote shall be brought out. Our Presidential ticket is safe enough; but we must have two-thirds of the members of the House to insure the passage of the constitutional amendment. One vote may decide that we can pass it, or that we cannot; we must not fail for the want of that vote.

Perfect your county and subordinate organizations; circulate documents freely and systematically; scrutinize your registries, and be ready for an overwhelming, conclusive Union triumph at the November election. We respectfully suggest that wherever an efficient, working Union organization does not already exist, there be a meeting of the Union voters of the township or election district to create a local organization, and prepare to bring out our last vote on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Let not one vote be lost!

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

—Rossini, who does so many neat things exactly adapted for newspaper items, has written in Adelina Patti's album a few complimentary words, as follows:—"My good Adelina: Nothing can be more easy for me than to insert an idea in your album, an idea which fills my head—to cherish you as an adorable creature, to admire your enchanting talent, and to be forever your friend.—G. Rossini."

—A new honor has been added to those clustering about the name of Gottschalk. The Queen of Spain has made him a knight. It is certainly an agreeable courtesy; but it is far better for a man to think that he wrote the *Last Hope*, the *Pastorella la Carellere*, or even the *Marche de Nuit*, than to possess a dozen knightly orders. Gottschalk thus enjoys a double satisfaction, and should confer on our public the additional one of letting them hear him in the concert-room before leaving this country.

—Carlsberg's orchestral concerts are just now the musical attraction in Berlin. The orchestra comprises fifty first-class musicians, and gives a concert every Friday in Soumer's saloon in Potsdam street. The manager and conductor, Mr. Carlsberg, who resided for some time in New York, is said to have effected an arrangement with Ullman, by which he will be enabled to introduce to the Berlin public in the course of the ensuing winter, in addition to his orchestral concerts, the following artists in a series of musical entertainments:—Carlotta Patti, Vieuxtemps, Julius Stebbins, Brassin, Jaell, the baritone Ferante, Roger, and Herr Schnorr von Carolsfeld, the tenor of the Dresden Court Theatre.

—M. Bernard, of the French Academy, has contributed an important paper upon the action of opium upon the system. This physiologist conducted a large number of experiments on dogs with the various alkaloids contained in ordinary opium, and he has drawn the following conclusions:—The alkaloids of opium possess three distinct properties—(1) that of producing sleep, (2) that of being convulsing or exciting, (3) that of being poisonous. In the soporific division comes, first of all, narceine, then morphine, and next codeine. In the excitant division they are ranked thus:—1, thebaine; 2, papaverine; 3, narcotine; 4, codeine; 5, morphine; 6, narceine. In the poisonous order they rank:—1, thebaine; 2, codeine; 3, papaverine; 4, narceine; 5, morphine; 6, narcotine. Thebaine is the most powerful poison of all; a decigramme (about a grain and a half troy) of the hydrochlorate of this alkaloid, when introduced into the veins of a dog, killed the animal in five minutes, whilst a very much larger quantity of morphia, when injected into the blood of another dog, failed to produce any injurious effect whatever.

DRY GOODS.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND PINE, open Bargains from auction.
2 lots Ladies' fine French cloth gloves, 85c to $1.
2 " " gauntlet Berlin do. $1·25 and $1·87½.
2 " " black and colored, "Jouvin System," kid gloves, $1·50.
1 lot misses' merino vests, 16 to 24 in., 62½c. to $1·25.
1 " " Scotch balmoral skirts, $1·50.
1 " " silk Beecy-lined gloves, 90c.
1 " buffalo ball-back combs, 90c.
1 " hair brushes, 31c., old prices.
1 " brown and drab "Williamantic," 200 yards spool cotton, 25c.
1 lot black silk, machine spool twist, 15c.
2 lots high colors plaid bonnet ribbon, 62½c. and $1.
1 lot high colors plaid velvet ribbon, No. 8, $1.
1 " extra linen shirt bosoms, old price, 20c.
1 " ladies' 2 in. hemstitched hdkfs, 60c.
1 " ladies' wide tapes, best quality hoop skirts, $1·50.
1 " double-width black cashmeres, 62½c.
1 " high lustre black alpacas, $1·00.
1 " black crape Parisiennes, for mourning, $1·25.
1 " plaid Paris fancies, silk plaid, 70c.
1 " plain colors plaid tops, $1.
1 " extra heavy wide black bonnet ribbon, 75c.
Also, ladies' and gents' hose, gloves, heavy shirts, and drawers, notions, &c.
WANTED—An ERRAND BOY. Reference required. 10-19 2t

BALMORAL SKIRTS
REDUCED TO $3·00.
ALL GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THE CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,
Made in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
In great variety.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Class Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Morino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Maple Rummage of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth le your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8-

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,
WALKING COATS,

DRY GOODS.
BLACK SILKS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

T. W. EVANS & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO
SELL
THEIR ENTIRE
IMPORTATION
OF
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising all the Textures of the Season, at a
GREAT REDUCTION
OF PRICES.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
FANCY AND PLAIN CASHMERES,
FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS,
UNION CASHMERES, &c. &c. &c.,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

SILKS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR
NEWEST STYLES
OF
SILKS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
THOS. W. EVANS & CO.,
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS,
AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-18-3t Above Willow.

VERY LOW PRICES,

DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
WHEN IN THE COURSE
OF HUMAN EVENTS
IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE
DRY GOODS
TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,
WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.
As we are now following Gold down as close as we followed it up, this is a good time for consumers to come in and buy
NEW FALL GOODS.
Best Stock of Lyons 4-4 Velvets.
Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
P. S.—We are free to acknowledge we have sold goods as high as anybody, therefore we can afford to sell now as low as anybody. 9-26-mwf-1m

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
OF
THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,
EMBRACING
Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,
Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-14-6t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-3m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock o Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.
SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf-1m

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS, FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
6-2-6m No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
fe6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

FINANCIAL.
OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupon.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
10-15-1m Philadelphia.

A FEW HUNDRED SHARES
Tarr Homestead Oil Company
FOR SALE.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10-15-6t No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.
INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.
C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 10-15-1m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-6 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Collections Promptly Made. fn5-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker.
au20-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker.
au20-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

ATTENTION!—POLITICAL AND PATENT Right men; also manufacturers of Fireworks, call and see the Great Political Campaign Illuminators. Territories for sale.
Address, J. G. LEACH,
10-15-3t* American House, Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AUCTION SALES.
MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
G. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
BOOK SALE.
On Wednesday night,
At 7 o'clock, a large number of Valuable Books.
They will be opened for examination on Wednesday, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 8, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, October 14, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.
FRIDAY, October 21, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
JAMES A. EKIN,
10-12-19t Colonel, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.
Will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—
MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division
10-5-to26 Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1102 GIRARD Street, October 18, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, 21st instant, for the immediate delivery at Cadwalader Barracks, of
6000 feet Hemlock Boards, 1¼ inch, 18 feet, good quality.
3000 do do 2 inch, 16 feet, do
2000 do Scantling, 3x4, 20 feet, do
6000 Shaved Pine Shingles, 20 inch., do
1500 feet White Pine Siding Boards, ¾ inch, do
1 keg Wrought Nails, 8d., do
2 kegs 4½-inch Spikes, do
To be approved, after delivery, by the United States Inspector.
No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon blanks furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to accept parts of bids, and to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
10-19-2t Captain and A. Q. M.

HIDES AND BARRELS.—OFFICE DEPOT Commissary of Subsistence, WASHINGTON, October 17, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, October 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C.:—
3200 Salted Hides.
85 Dry Hides, more or less. Also,
1000 sugar Hogsheads.
900 Pork Barrels.
800 Flour do
138 Coffee do
115 Whisky do
126 Fish do
175 Vinegar Kegs.
600 Boxes, &c. &c. &c.
Terms Cash, in Treasury notes, at the time of sale.
10-19-5t G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, Oct. 17, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, October 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivery at this depot of Lumber of the following amounts, kinds, and descriptions, viz:—
1,800,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch White Pine common Cullings.
40,000 feet 6-4 or 1¼-inch White Pine common Cullings.
150,000 feet 8-4 or 2-inch White Pine common Cullings.
100,000 feet 4-4 or 1 inch tongued and grooved Flooring.
20,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 13 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x4 Hemlock Scantling, 20 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
20,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 14 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x6 Hemlock Joist, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x3 Hemlock Joist, 12 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 20 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x9 and 10 Hemlock Joist, 24 feet long.
1,500,000 No. 1 18 inch sawed White Pine Shingles.
1,500,000 best quality sawed Cedar Shingles.
250,000 Plastering Laths.
Samples of shingles and laths proposed for will be required.
Bids will be received separately for each kind and quantity as above specified, or for the whole amount advertised for.
All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
All of the lumber contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered.
An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract.
The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.
Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to the undersigned.
Brigadier-General and [illegible] H. RUCKER,
10-19-10t Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, October 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the first day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 18½ inches, to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled [illegible] lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.
Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-8-10t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street, BALTIMORE, Md., October 10, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—
We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
*All

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

For the Evening Telegraph.

SHERMAN!

INSCRIBED TO THE VICTORS OF CHATTANOOGA AND ATLANTA,

BY WILLIAM F. SMALL.

Glory to him who stems and braves
The battle's fierce and bloody waves,
Defending Truth with manly might,
And struggling for disputed Right:
Who keeps, with faith unsw'd, the helm
When Treason's tempests would o'erwhelm
The barque that bears a Nation's freight,
And saves it from a fearful fate.

Glory to him who wisely scans,
Unerring weighs, and ably plans,
In danger's dark and fev'rish hour,
The evil, hope, and saving power
That threatens, promises, and blesses
A people in their deep distresses,
And from despair to triumph leads
By noble and inspiring deeds.

And glory, such as those who claim,
By acts like these, the voice of fame,
Is yielded by the good and true,
The meed to faith and valor due,
SHERMAN, to thee! and cheaply bought
Are triumphs by such courage wrought,
If worth like thine, so oft displayed,
May be by gratitude repaid.

Link'd to the nation's history,
Thine own inscription shall be;
And patriots yet unborn shall crown
Thy memory with a green renown,
Brighter and purer than of yore
The proudest of the Caesar's wore,—
For while they conquered to enslave,
You triumph but to free and save.

The patient vigils, wasting toils,
The weary march, and fierce turmoils,
The lofty daring, subtle skill,
The loyal zeal, and iron will,
That mark thy long victorious path
O'er traitor fields and treason's wrath,
Assure the world what heroes true,
In freedom's name, may dare and do.

But what of him, who weakly quails
At danger's frown, and meanly fails
To answer, when a bleeding land
Demands a hero's heart and hand?
Who falters with a nation's woes,
And courts the praises of its foes?
His doom shall be—no other worse—
A world's contempt, a patriot's curse!

God speed thee, SHERMAN! in the way
Thy noble mission points, and may
The traitor foe still writhe and reel
Beneath thy sharp, avenging steel,
'Till, from Atlanta's broken walls,
To Richmond's treason-blacken'd halls,
Rebellion, crush'd and cowering, yields
To thine the arms that now it wields.

And when thy glorious task is done,
And freedom's long-fought battle won,
The Union saved, the laws restored,
And to its sheath return'd the sword,
A nation's grateful heart shall swell,
And tongue all eloquently tell
How much we owe, proud chief, to thee,
For Country, Peace, and Liberty!

FROM OUR GENERALS.

Democratic Officers of the Army and Navy on Political Affairs in General, and General McClellan in Particular.

Let our friends not fail to give the widest circulation to the document hereinafter following. It is a stunner:—

Lieutenant-General Grant.

General United States Grant is the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the Union—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond. General Grant has always been classed as a Democrat, and was even advocated for the Presidency by prominent Democrats. Nevertheless, in a well-known letter written after the fall of Vicksburg, this conscientious and modest man declared:—

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice-President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South after the war of secession, and had guaranteed to the South all her Constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist; not even what would be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, but in becoming patient by and very early in the Rebellion, that the North and South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established on terms honorable, we will not, to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

The position, antecedents, and character of General Grant no less entitle his celebrated letter on the question of peace to profound respect. On the 16th of August he wrote as follows regarding the condition of the Rebellion:—

"Their only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would meet but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to defeat until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like 'Micawber,' they hope something to 'turn up.' Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the south because of our degree for such separation. To have 'peace on any terms,' the south would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would compel a treaty which would make North slaveholders for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North."

Major-General Sherman.

Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman is Commander-in-chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a Military Professor in Louisiana, and a witness of the political outrage by which that State was coerced into rebellion. General Sherman has been a long-suffering Democrat and a soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observations of the wars and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of "coercion." He was the hero of the rapid and brilliant march from Jackson to Meridian [illegible], at Talisspil (so which [illegible] off the Copperhead men), in [illegible] brought off from the enemy's territory nearly 4000 colored laborers.

In his last great act he confiscated a whole city (Atlanta), and yet we do not hear the Copperheads complain; for they claim him as a Democrat. We shall show that General Sherman is the most radical of radicals. It is well known that he publicly declared himself in favor of not only crushing the Rebellion, but of making the Rebel States pay the war debt. But the following extracts from General Sherman's letter will be sufficient to convert any Copperhead from the belief that General Sherman will vote for McClellan:—

"While I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash."—[Sherman to McCook, etc.]

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have contributed to cast points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army."—[Sherman to the Nassau-ites Recruiting Committee.]

"The Government of the United States have in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war; to take their horses, their lands, their negroes, everything; because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by Constitution or compact."—[Sherman to Major R. M. Sawyer, commanding at Huntsville, in April last.]

"The people of the South having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically denied. They have appealed to war, and must abide by its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligerent party, claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be said is, both politic and just that we should do so in certain districts. Worn out inhabitants perish too long in hostility; it may be both politic and right we should banish them and *appropriate their lands* to a more loyal and useful population."—[Sherman to the same.]

"To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance, but to the persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better."—(Sherman to the same.)

Major-General Rosecrans.

Major-General W. S. Rosecrans is the hero of the first campaign in West Virginia, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, and the campaign against Chattanooga. His politico-military record is well known. Originally a Democrat, the war made him an earnest anti-slavery man, and his personal influences led the vast army opposition to Vallandigham and the Democracy during the last Gubernatorial election in Ohio. General Rosecrans, with his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, and Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, have led the anti-slavery Catholic sentiment of the West in opposition to the Democratic party. Rosecrans was the first general to publicly express himself in favor of allowing the soldiers to vote. His great anti-slavery letter is still fresh in memory. He is for Lincoln's re-election.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut is the great naval hero of the age. For his views upon the question of peace, we commend the doubting to his speeches in New York during the Russian Admiral's visit. He is an earnest supporter of the Government which has so ably sustained him, and, withal, belongs to Tennessee, a slave State. New Orleans was not captured by Farragut according to McClellan's plan.

Major-General Hooker.

Major-General Hooker, undoubtedly a brave and able General, and often termed the "Navy" of the army, is a well-known skeptic of General McClellan's ability and policy. But for McClellan, General Hooker declared Richmond might have been taken; and he concurred with General Kearney in saying that the first grand failure of the war was due to "the sheer incapacity of General McClellan. "There" are no Copperheads in the army," said General Hooker before the Union League of New York; "the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well also." At the beginning of the war General Hooker was a Democrat.

Major-General Kearney.

Major-General Philip Kearney was one of the real heroes of the early campaigns. A gentleman of wealth, an officer of unrivalled education and experience, he gave all his advantages and talents to the war, and fell a martyr to his cause at the battle of Chantilly. His end was embittered by the reflection that he fell a victim to incapacity, which rendered the efforts of brave men fruitless. In several well-known letters he wrote home that the campaign was "being fought by dribbles," that the army was "under the control of imbecility or something worse," and that, soldier as he was, he could almost wish he was back again to his quiet home in New Jersey. One of his letters closes with the memorable declaration, "I tell you that McClellan is burned out!" When, after the victory at Malvern Hill, won while General McClellan was in board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said:—

"I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And, in not view of all the responsibility of such a decision, I protest to God and my country that an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

General Kearney was a staunch Democrat.

Major-General McCall.

Major-General George A. McCall, one of the heroes of the Peninsular campaign, and the organizer and leader of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves (Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago), declared in a recent letter:—

"I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved, or would now endorse, all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

Major-General Butler.

Major-General Benjamin Butler, one of the most able and distinguished Breckinridge Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic position. In his latest expression he says:—

"Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their stripe and Seth Tho as and the like as we send their followers and sympathizers to Canada. The war is to be carried on or it is not. If not, then a disgraceful and a shameful peace, which will be no peace and which no true man wants, is to be the result. If it can't or we don't believe public faith and candidates are pledged to the enfranchisement of one hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers, or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of thousands and of millions in bounties, or by a draft which is the great mound of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

"Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these leaders are to be returned to the exercise of the right of holding the offices. Does any one doubt, if restored to their masters, they would be at once sent into the Rebel ranks, where alone their property has any value? Upon this theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's views, the Constitutional rights of States, I think it would exhaust the resources of statesmanship to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

"And further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?"

Major-General Wool.

Major-General Wool, an opponent of the Administration party before the war, and a veteran officer, earnest and intelligent as he is sincere, records his testimony as follows:—

"The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid, and the cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been aroused from their lethargy by the recent brilliant successes of Major-General Sherman. Nothing, for argument that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government, but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Sheridan.

"It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that surrounded the forum, with words dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption."

Major-General Meade.

Major-General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, and the commander of the Army of the Potomac—a Democrat in former politics—testifies as follows against the Democratic peace platform:—

"Disunion, as now urged, is the only question as to the origin of this war, now fairly and hourly settled by the events of the battle-field, that can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Government."

Major-General Burnside.

Major-General Burnside, a Democrat and a personal friend of General McClellan, is known as the author of the arrest of Vallandigham, and the leader in several victorious campaigns. He is openly in favor of President Lincoln, and opposed to the election of General McClellan. Hear him:—

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this Rebellion cannot be crushed, at the authority of the Government is taken? There are in my mind no questions of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Major-General Dix.

Major-General John A. Dix, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Administration, says:—

"I believe that a cessation of hostilities would tend immediately and directly to a reconstruction of the Union. Political questions would be settled by the sword. I will have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. No fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace is to wield a right hand of power. There is no other hope for us. A steady, persistent, and unrelenting pressure has of the war (great applause); and I believe the judgment of every right-thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction."

Major-General Sickles.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, who before the war was one of the most distinguished Democrats of the North, and who lost a leg at Gettysburg, pledges his faith in these noble words:—

"Until the Constitution and laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be content to prosecute the war, and resolve to employ all the power of the nation to put down the Rebellion.

"Peace so won, through the noble aspirations of the people, will exalt the national character and strengthen the homage of all who honor patriotism and valor. But a peace which would be a triumph to the insolence of the assailants, but a degradation to ourselves, unworthy of their blood and forgetful of their sacrifices, would only last until the [illegible] or wounded evolved from the shame enough manhood to re[illegible] struggle."

Major-General Logan.

Major-General John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPherson, and a leading Douglas Democrat of Illinois, spoke the views of all the insurgents in active service in the West, when he said:—

"The greatest victory of the [illegible] greater than any Administration, and the only one that can give them a ray of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the ensuing campaign."

A committee of McClellan men wrote to General Logan, at Atlanta, begging him to indorse the Chicago platform. He took his pencil, and for answer, wrote on the back of his last order, congratulating his troops upon the Union victories, the words "*Excuse me!*" and mailed it to the committee.

Major-General A. J. Smith.

Major-General Andrew Jackson Smith, the hero of Fort De Russey and Pleasant Hill, an old Pennsylvania Democrat, made the following speech at St. Louis:—

"Rebels commenced this war, now let them ask for peace! * * * Never let the North say peace! but when the South asks for peace, let us be merciful. I would rather see the old flag, under which I have been fighting such fathoms deep in the Mississippi, than that we should give up and ask for peace. * * * When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the South said he was an Abolitionist. Well, if he was, I am too. But Mr. Lincoln never did a negro, and I have had many, and I set them all free. I would free three hundred thousand negroes, if I had them, for the good of my country."

Major-General Schofield.

Major-General John M. Schofield, formerly a Democrat, widely praised by the opposition press during his administration in Missouri, has earnestly endorsed the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, in a speech at Freeport, Illinois.

Sheridan.

Major-General Sheridan, also a Democrat, the hero of the Shenandoah, has, in addition to his brilliant victories, expressed his opposition to the peace party by votes and vote.

Major-General Casey.

Major-General Casey, a Democrat before the war, is now supporting President Lincoln. He testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks, "if General McClellan had possessed the energetic qualifications of a great general, we would have taken Richmond."

Major-General Heintzelman.

Major-General Heintzelman, another gallant veteran, and a Democratic supporter of President Lincoln, testified to the same effect—at the battle of Antietam McClellan kept 115,000 soldiers lying idle at Washington.

Major-General Sumner.

Major-General E. V. Sumner, the great old veteran, who lost his life from devotion to the cause—another Democratic friend to the Administration—testified that at the battle of Malvern, where Sumner had to assume command, McClellan was not doing his duty, and that the Rebels might have been pursued into Richmond.

Major-General T. F. Meagher.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of the Irish brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, declares that, although he respects General McClellan for gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

Major-General Rousseau.

Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, the gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an owner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Democrat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, occupying the same ground as Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, in approval of the policy of emancipation. He was one of the first to express disapproval of the compact between General McClellan and the Rebel Breckinridge, by which loyal Kentucky troops were kept from [illegible] fulfilled.

Major-General Seymour.

General Truman Seymour, the hero of Fort Sumter, a former Democrat, declares in his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, that the Rebels have no hope save in the success of General McClellan and his party, and that the Confederacy is failing to ruins.

Others.

Major-Generals Warren, Ord, Wright, Smith, and Gilmore are opposed to the election of General McClellan. Major-General Humphreys (Chief Engineer under General McClellan), Major-Generals Mott, Gregg, Torbert, Gresham, Hunt, and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of General McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

The only generals of notoriety that go for General McClellan are Generals Lee, Crook, Rice, Price, and Peace-at-any-price, and General McClellan himself, besides one or two other "played-out" generals.

TWELFTH OHIO CAVALRY AT SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Their Expedition into Southwestern Virginia—Singular Crossing Mountains by Night—Charge of Col. Ratliff's Brigade—Hand to Hand Fight—Rebels Shoot Negro Prisoners—Withdrawal of the Forces—Losses Four Hundred.

CAMP TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, PRESTONBURG, Ky., October 10.—Deeming it worthy of a concise record, I attempt an account of General Burbridge's raid to the "Salt Works." This enterprise was first attempted in May last, but was frustrated by John Morgan's pilfering advent into Kentucky, when we pursued him and drove him from the State.

Again, on September 20, General Burbridge, with about four thousand men, started from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on a raid into Virginia, for the purpose of destroying the extensive Salt Works near Abingdon. Our course lay through Piketon, over the Cumberland Mountains by Levisa Fork and Card Pass, and through Buchanan county, Virginia.

We were harassed by guerillas all the way from McCormick's Gap, by being fired upon from unattainable positions, and by having our way blockaded with fallen timber, which somewhat retarded our journey. This occasioned, in some instances, what we dreaded most, passing mountains in dark nights. Crossing "Sandy Ridge" mountain on a very dark and stormy night, eight men were instantly killed by running off precipices, horses and all. One man who was but slightly injured fell forty feet, and was pulled up with halters and ropes. None could see their fellow-men, but every voice along the entire line acted as a shout by shouting out "this way."

About noon of Sunday, October 2, we arrived at Saltville, skirmishing having been hot all the morning, as we steadily drove them within their intrenchments.

As soon as the proper line could be formed the attack commenced throughout. The 4th Brigade, consisting of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, 11th Michigan Cavalry, and 5th United States Colored Cavalry, Colonel B. W. Ratliff, commanding, was dismounted and posted on the left with orders to take a hill in their front, from which a battery was playing upon us with effect. The order was not given to charge until it was fully executed. The line was formed and steadily advanced in the face of a superior ammunition and of screaming shells from two batteries. No officer or man was seen to flinch. Captain Sells, 12th Ohio Cavalry, fell at the start, mortally wounded. Captain Degenfield, of the same regiment, fell soon after, pierced by two balls, though it is hoped he will recover.

We advanced down a declivity before the hill, every man a plain mark for the enemy, while the latter were under cover, rested a moment in the ravine, and then charged up the hill, fully three hundred feet high, so steep that it could hardly be climbed without holding to the roots and bushes, and covered with so dense an underbrush that no regular line could be maintained.

Frequently Rebel and Yankee would confront each other so more than ten feet apart, and then the quickest shot was the most fortunate man.

Sergeant Davis, *pro tem* bearer of Company H, 12th Ohio Volunteer's colors, in ascending, had his colors suddenly seized and madly torn before he could gain a good footing. The sergeant cropped his gun, as the Rebel had done, and in the struggle thrust his flag-staff through his adversary, the spear protruding on the other side.

The crest of the hill was gained, and the Rebels driven from their intrenchments without any breastworks—it may be borne in mind—and without a single charging line.

The conduct of the troops on this occasion was irreproachable—another attestation of their efficiency. The Rebels displayed their usual barbarism by shooting every black prisoner they took. One of our sergeants, who was taken prisoner, but afterwards escaped, saw six negroes shot in cold blood.

During this the other brigades were fighting also; but as the 4th Brigade did the principal fighting of the day, and as your readers and we are most interested in the history of Ohio regiments, I limit my description.

We were soon ordered to fall back to our horses and mount. This done, and our wounded carried as far as the first we could, we began about dark our retreat. It had become manifest that the Rebels had been strongly reinforced—prisoners taken said by five thousand—and that our small force, with no artillery, but small mountain howitzers and with nearly exhausted ammunition, could never succeed.

We returned in good order but bad spirits, having the one hope that possibly by calling reinforcements, we had weakened the enemy elsewhere to our advantage.

We were pursued and, of course, bushwacked. In crossing Sandy bridge, the entire 11th Michigan (being rearguard) became engaged, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Mason was killed, but the enemy lost heavily in the encounter.

We overheard a soldier of the Post here asking, when we came in, if we got the salt works. "Well," replied the one addressed, "we did not get any salt, but we got plenty of the works and a little pepper."

Our loss does not exceed four hundred. The Rebel loss is thought to exceed that. It cannot be less. We drove them everywhere. We were not defeated. Our line never gave way, but always advanced. The day was ours but the next night not have been. Colonel Hanson, commanding the 3d Brigade (Union), was mortally wounded.

A company hospital was arrayed there for the wounded, and two competent surgeons left with them—Dr. Hoodman, 11th Michigan Cavalry, in charge.

Our retreat was commanded solely by General Roberts, who is exceedingly popular with the entire division.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Two Union Regiments Captured by the Rebels.

The following despatch was received in Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday last, from which it seems that, at Altoona, the 14th and 15th Illinois were captured in the recent attack by the Rebels on that place:—

"ALTOONA, Ga., October 5.—Governor Yates:—The 14th and 15th regiments are captured, with the exception of Company A. The boys fought nobly, hand to hand; even clubbed their muskets before surrendering. Quite a number killed and wounded. Everything else favorable. Please give publication for the benefit of the friends of the regiments.

"GEORGE C. ROGERS, Colonel, &c."

The veteran portions of the 14th and 15th had been consolidated, but numbered in all only a few men.

The Georgia Militia.

The Macon *Intelligencer* says it is expected that the Georgia militia, when they return to camp at the end of their furlough, will be used in future for the defense of Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus, or Athens, as the one or the other may be threatened by raids or detachments from Sherman's army.

—In Louisville, Kentucky, the other day, a man, with the utmost daring, saved four boys who were drifting over the falls by jumping into a boat and pulling out to them, and rowing back against the current.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8t

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—The exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-6-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, 10-19 No. 1021 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD,

Twelve Guerillas Captured.

CLEARING OF THE WOODS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—A detachment of two hundred quartermaster's men have returned to Alexandria from the Manassas Gap railroad, bringing with them twelve captured guerillas and a drove of horses which the guerillas had gobbled up, and were endeavoring to take to Early's army. The guerillas were captured near White Plains, and they report that another gang of horse-thieves in that vicinity barely escaped capture at the time.

No guerillas have made their appearance this side of White Plains for several days, though some have been noticed beyond that, as if reconnoitring, and as if not at all satisfied with the work being done by the Quartermaster's Department in clearing up the country of timber and underbrush that has herctofore served them as hiding places.

From Manassas to White Plains the Quartermaster's men have cut down all the timber on both sides of the railroad for the distance of half a mile each way, and destroyed everything that would afford the least shelter to guerillas. The work is still progressing, and on Monday evening the advance of the wood-cutters was at a point about two miles above White Plains.

The timber between Alexandria and Manassas has not been cut as yet, but it is expected that the stalwart Pennsylvania troops stationed in that vicinity will soon make short work of clearing up that part of the line.

There is no truth in the report telegraphed north of the resignation of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Field, and the appointment of John Wilson, of Chicago, as his successor.

Mr. Field has been ill for some time, but is now recovering. Secretary Fessenden returned this morning, on the revenue cutter *Northerner*, from his trip to the James river.

The Canadian Conference.

MONTREAL, October 19.—It is generally believed that the Conference has settled that the Upper House property qualification is to be reduced one-half. The Acadian provinces are to come in as a group, and are to have the same number of members as Canada. Newfoundland is to come in separately, with a less representation.

The members are to be nominated by the Crown. The whole house is to be limited to seventy or eighty members, and the first selection will probably be made from the present legislative councillors. The constitution of the Lower House will be considered to-night.

The Election in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, October 15.

The members elected to Congress in this State are:—

First District—Wm. E. Niblack, Democrat.
Second District—M. C. Kerr, Democrat.
Third District—Ralph Hill, Union.
Fourth District—John H. Farquhar, Union.
Fifth District—George W. Julian, Union.
Sixth District—Ebenezer Dumont, Union.
Seventh District—D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.
Eighth District—Godlove S. Orth, Union.
Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax, Union.
Tenth District—Joseph H. Defrees, Union.

Eleventh District—Thomas N. Stillwell, Union.

In 1862 but four Unionists were elected; now we elect eight. Captain Farquhar has overcome a majority of 2934 in the Fourth District, and goes in by about 100 majority. The gain in the Third District is nearly as great. Two years ago Voorhees had a majority of 2481. He succeeds now by scarcely the odd hundreds he had then. The majorities against us in the First and Second Districts have been largely reduced, but precisely how much we cannot say.

It would have been a great satisfaction to all loyal men if Voorhees had been defeated; but the Union people of Indiana have abundant cause for rejoicing that they have accomplished so much.

WANTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chestnut streets. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 19-3

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR Sale or to Let, at TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets. 10-17-6*

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. JAYNES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHER, for the transaction of a general banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

MARLESE E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-4-1m

Bullion or Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Smith, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET

ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO PETROleum Oil Territory.

200 acres in fee, four and a half miles south of Horse Neck Creek,
203 acres in fee, near Hughes River,
140 acres in fee, eight miles east of Parkersburg, and two miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

All in oil belt, Hlies undoubted, with fine indications of oil. Prices moderate.

Also several Boral leases of Oil land in Washington County, Ohio, for sale.

For particulars, address JOHN BUTCHER,
10-13-2t* No. 117 S. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

COAL FOR SALE.—ONE OR TWENTY tons, first quality, donated to Sanitary Fair. Apply at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street, up stairs. 10-15

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, 10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 419 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blistering in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No probing medicines down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every part that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

Truth is plainly and most prevail; error is incorporated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental complaints of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to minister health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore them from the system altogether. All Physics and their existence is metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from them.

There are men who make a business of treating concurrences. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have enough suffer great deal by not mentally to endorse such *death-dealing experiments*.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to cure one organ or function, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat symptoms, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Hence the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are old with disease before they begin to find into life, together with our sad experiences in having been betrayed into *mercurial* poisons, who have passed into untimely graves by being poisoned on.

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of me the secret of the health of those in myself and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the nature of, I say under these circumstances this person have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., and indeed every physicians should be compelled to have it lying up in his office at all times, for it is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable to a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession who have no business in it, and many find their true qualities not there can be no suitable qualification, as in order to detect the real causes of disease, it is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit casualty. Metaphysical Discovery alone possesses the key, and must be employed by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no chance by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I possess, as manifested them for.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause of all disease is duality, or a devil in it. It is an invented law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth symptoms, these stoppages produce disease in different forms, and many classes of medicines that are tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations—one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JULY 27, 1863.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 35 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not be on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat; would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could sleep at night. I had the most distressing dizziness; also, a fluttering of the abdomen. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was confined to the house, and to my bed most of the time. Everything was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; but I told them no; for I could not suffer anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the discussion which was making me so. The discharges it would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, but he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 419 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Catalogue Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CARNTOWN, C. W., July 25, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—Dear Madam—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in traveling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN BELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's